CALIFORNIA'S HEALTH

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PRELIMINARY REPORT OF TYPHOID FEVER DUE TO UNPASTEURIZED CHEESE

During the last two years, California has experienced its lowest incidence of typhoid fever since the disease first became reportable—there being 150 cases recorded in 1942 and 164 in 1943, with 15 deaths in 1942 and 14 in 1943—notwithstanding the rapid increase in population due to the present war emergency and its resulting strain upon housing and sanitation facilities.

Early in May, it became apparent that typhoid in unusual numbers was present in four counties—namely, Kern, Monterey, San Benito, and Tulare. Phage typing of typhoid cultures obtained from the cases indicated that all were of one type—Type C. This type has not been prevalent in California previously as indicated by the fact that of 124 individuals whose cultures had been previously typed, only 7.3 per cent were Type C. This information led us to believe that the cases in the four counties—even though widely separated geographically—had a common source of infection. Subsequent epidemiological investigation confirmed that premise.

While at first the cases seemed confined to the four counties mentioned, subsequently sporadic cases in four other counties and in Washoe County, Nevada, occurred. Map I.

In all, 80 cases are included in this outbreak. It is expected that as the investigation continues, a few additional cases will be found to be traced to the same source of infection. The 80 cases occurred during the period April 9th to May 26th. With the exception of one case whose onset was May 26th, all are primary cases. The case with the onset May 26th was a man in whose home a servant developed typhoid on May 3d. She was treated in the home until May 20th and it is possible that the second case in the household was due to direct contact. Chart I indicates the cases by date of onset, and that 50 per cent of the cases came down in the 12-day period April 22d to May 3d can readily be seen.

MAP I

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Cases of Typhoid Fever, Showing County Distribution

Early in the investigation, it was determined that in most instances the responsible food was eaten in the home. There were 64 households involved in the out-

break. There were 280 individuals in the households, and of these 280 there were 80 cases distributed as follows:

	Households	*Cases*
Single case in household	52	52
Two cases in household	9	18
Three cases in household	2	6
Four cases in household	1	4
	64	80

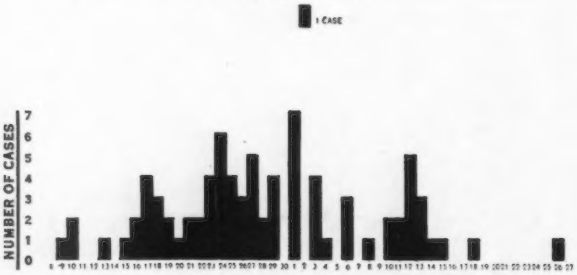
As explained previously only in one household did a case occur that could be considered secondary. In the other instances of multiple cases in the household, the onsets of all cases were very close together indicating a similar source of infection.

The age and sex distribution of the cases is indicated in Table No. 1. Sixty-three and seven-tenths per cent of the cases was in females, while only 36.2 per cent was in males. This appears to be a striking sex distribution unless analyzed further. In Table No. 2 we see the same data in a slightly different form. Thus in the 0-14 age group and the 45 and above age groups, there is no significant difference between the sexes, while in the 15-44 age groups, 73 per cent were in females. It is felt that military service for males can

CHART I

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER

By Date of Onset



be held responsible for this sex distribution. In many of the homes, males in this age group were absent.

While it is difficult to evaluate the degree of severity of the infections as a whole, the fact that out of 80 cases only two have so far been fatal would seem to indicate that the virulence of the infecting organism was relatively mild.

Careful epidemiological data were obtained on all cases—in many instances by two or more highly trained investigators—and every food product that conceivably could harbor typhoid bacilli was inquired into quite thoroughly. By this method, it was determined that the only food product common to all the cases was cheese. Only one out of the 80 gave a history of not having eaten cheese during the incubation period. In 91.3 per cent of the cases, definite history was obtained of having eaten unpasteurized cheese of the unripened variety (Romano Dolce, Teleme, or high moisture Jack). In a number of families, only those who were ill had eaten the cheese uncooked—the unaffected members of the family had eaten the cheese only in cooked foods. A surprising number of the cases gave histories of being very fond of cheese and of consuming large quantities of the product. As soon as the preponderance of evidence pointed to unpasteurized cheese, these products were taken off the market by the State Department of Agriculture.

The press release of May 31st issued by the two State Departments (Agriculture and Public Health) is self-explanatory of the action taken:

"With investigation indicating that three types of cheese might be the cause of an outbreak of 63 cases of typhoid fever, sales of present stocks of Romano Dolce, Teleme, and high moisture Jack cheeses were ordered stopped by the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of Agriculture.

"The 63 cases have occurred in Kern, Tulare, Monterey, and San Benito Counties. Through Tuesday the State Department of Public Health announced that no cases had been reported to the Department which had an onset later than May 18. All cases have been investigated by the State Department and specimens from patients have been examined in the State Laboratory in Berkeley and have been found to be the same type of typhoid.

"Householders having unpasteurized cheese of the Romano Dolce, Teleme and high moisture Jack varieties are advised to use them only in a cooked form. Manufacturers of these types will be ordered to pasteurize. As soon as protective steps are in effect and the absolute safety of the three types of cheeses is assured, ban on sales will be lifted.

"The joint statement of the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of Agriculture follows:

'Evidence strongly indicates that unpasteurized cheese of the Romano Dolce, Teleme and high moisture Jack types may be the source of the infection. All cheese of these types have been impounded.

'The Romano Dolce is yellow cheese prepared in round form. Each form weighs approximately ten pounds. The Teleme is a cream colored cheese in a square form and of a very soft texture. High moisture Jack is similar to Teleme but is prepared in a round form and is similar in appearance to Monterey cheese.

'It is recommended that persons having unpasteurized cheese of these types in their homes use them only in cooking, which will destroy the typhoid organisms if they are present. Retailers are directed to return the cheese of these three kinds, which they have in stock, to the distributors from which they obtained it.

'Immediate steps have been taken by the State Departments of Agriculture and Public Health to safeguard the manufacture of these cheeses. As soon as the protective steps are taken by manufacturers to assure absolute safety of the Romano Dolce, Teleme and high moisture Jack cheeses, the cheeses will be permitted to be sold.

'Cheeses with labels indicating that they are pasteurized and cheeses of the following types are not under suspicion:

Cheddar, Monterey, Camembert, Rocquefort, Brie, Cream, Cottage, hard Romano, and other Italian hard varieties. Mexican types, and all packed processed cheeses and cheese spreads.

'No suspicion is cast upon the cheeses which have been listed in the foregoing paragraph. Cheese is an important food. There is no need to curtail the use of any cheese except unpasteurized Romano Dolce, Teleme and high moisture Jack.'

"Typhoid fever is spread by food contaminated by typhoid organisms from the intestinal tract of a case or carrier."

The State Departments of Agricultuure and Public Health request the assistance of local health officers in impounding unpasteurized cheese of the Romano Dolce, Teleme and high moisture Jack types. Impounded cheese will be picked up by distributors for reprocessing. Local representatives of the dairy service, State Department of Agriculture, may be contacted for further instruction.

WILTON L. HALVERSON, M.D.
Director of Public Health

TABLE NO. 1

CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX

Age groups	*Males*	*Females*	*Total cases*
0- 4 years	4	2	6
5- 9 years	5	7	12
10-14 years	5	7	12
15-19 years	2	8	10
20-24 years	2	8	10
25-34 years	3	6	9
35-44 years	5	11	16
45-54 years	2	1	3
55+ years	1	1	2
Total	29	51	80

TABLE NO. 2

CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER BY CERTAIN AGE AND SEX GROUPS

Age groups	*Males*	*Females*	*Total cases*
0-14 years	14	16	30
15-44 years	12	33	45
45+ years	3	2	5
Total	29	51	80

MILK FOR CHEESE MUST BE PASTEURIZED

On June 12th the Legislature in special session, passed the following bill (A. B. 45) which is now ready for the Governor's signature:

An act to add Section 540 and to amend Section 547 of the Agricultural Code, relating to cheese, declaring the urgency of this act, to take effect immediately.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 540 is added to Article 6, Chapter 2, Division 4 of the Agricultural Code, to read:

540. All cheese sold in California to the retail trade shall be pasteurized or manufactured from cream, milk, or skim milk which has been pasteurized, except cheese which has been allowed to ripen or cure for a minimum period of 60 days from date of manufacture.

SEC. 2. Section 547 of the Agricultural Code is amended to read:

547. All cheese sold in California, except that defined in Section 542, must be labeled at the factory where manufactured to indicate the variety, and if of different grades, the grade, whether whole milk, part skim, or skim, the factory number, State of origin, and date upon which the cheese was manufactured. Cheese manufactured in any State where factory numbers are not assigned shall be labeled with the name and address of the plant where manufactured. It is unlawful to expose for sale any part skim cheese, or skim cheese unless there is attached to the outside of every vessel, can, package, cheese, or piece of cheese so exposed, or sold, a tag legibly bearing in black letters at least one inch in height the words "part skim cheese" or "skim cheese" as the case may be. All part skim or skim cheddar or granular cheese shall be labeled to indicate the grade on its entire outer edge in a manner specified in the rules and regulations promulgated by the director and all such cheese shall be made in the shape and size specified by the director.

All other varieties of part skim or skim cheese shall be labeled to indicate the grade in such a manner as is outlined in the rules and regulations promulgated by the director. The provisions of Section 470 of this code shall not apply to cheese manufactured or processed in foreign countries.

SEC. 3. This act is hereby declared to be an urgency measure necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, within the meaning of Section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of California, and as such shall take effect immediately. The following is a statement of the facts constituting such necessity:

Cheese, unless pasteurized or cured for a minimum specified period, is capable of retaining and transmitting pathogenic organisms. In order to prevent communicable diseases from such a source, rectifying legislation is necessary immediately to require for all varieties of cheese either pasteurization or a specified curing period and a system of labeling to insure identity of the product involved.

LABOR UNIONS SUPPORT PUBLIC HEALTH

The Northern California Union Health Committee has established permanent quarters in San Francisco and has instituted activities to develop resolutions adopted by the Bay Area Union Health Conference held in San Francisco last January. These resolutions are the product of the united efforts of an assembly of A. F. L., C. I. O., Railway Brotherhood and independent union delegates with representatives of public health agencies and unofficial agencies such as the California Tuberculosis Association, California Heart Association, Nutrition Council and Social Hygiene Association.

One of these activities, developed early in May, centered in a meeting with Dr. J. C. Geiger, Director of the San Francisco Department of Health, with a large group representing culinary unions, restaurant owners, civic club health sections, at which a committee was set up to make a spot survey of sanitary conditions in restaurants.

Cooks' Union Local No. 44, which sponsored the move originally, will have a representative paid by the Union for full-time work on this survey until "the job is done and the kitchens are cleaned up." Dr. Geiger has assigned an inspector to work full-time on the project with the representative of the culinary union. Members of the committee who will accompany the inspectors on the survey are representatives of the San Francisco Center of the League of Women Voters, and of the Advisory Board of the Northern California Union Health Committee. Two representative restaurant owners will also serve as members of the committee. The survey will cover size, ventilation, temperature and cleanliness of kitchens, facilities for food storage display and handling, garbage control, insect and rodent control, methods of dish washing, laundry supply, facilities provided for employees in wash rooms and toilets and many other factors concerned with routine sanitation.

Another committee has made preliminary arrangements for a case finding tuberculosis and syphilis survey among members of the San Francisco waterfront unions. Representatives of the Longshoremen's Union, Warehousemen's Union, Ships' Clerks Union, Ships' Scalers and Painters, National Maritime Union, and Marine Cooks and Stewards, are active in the project.

Other groups are studying the use of sodium fluoride in the processing of steel in open hearth pits as a public health hazard. Surveys are underway to determine the extent of such hazards and methods of elimination.

CALIFORNIA HEALTH DEPARTMENTS WIN HONORS

San Jose and Pasadena have been granted awards in the National Health Honor Roll for 1943, the only two California cities out of 22 in the United States that received honors in this contest. The health departments of Los Angeles County and Santa Barbara won similar honors among the counties. There were 31 counties in the United States that received honors in this contest. This means that out of 53 communities that were granted awards in the National Health Honor Roll for 1943, four are in California.

The awards in community health protection were made on the basis of evaluation schedules covering the various health activities conducted throughout the year 1943. Appropriate plaques have been forwarded to the communities winning the honors.

The American Public Health Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce sponsored the National Health Honor Roll jointly. It is financed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Dwight M. Bissell is the City Health Officer of San Jose; and Mr. Charles W. Arthur is the Acting Health Officer of Pasadena; Dr. H. O. Swartout is the Health Officer of Los Angeles County; and Dr. John A. Carswell is the Health Officer of Santa Barbara County. These officials have worked assiduously to develop public health organization in their respective communities and are richly deserving of the National honors that have been given to their activities.

TRINITY COUNTY CHILDREN EXAMINED

During May a team consisting of a medical officer, supervising dentist, dental hygienist, and a public health nursing consultant spent 12 days in Trinity County giving the children of this isolated mountain community the first intensive health services they have enjoyed for a long time. Out of an estimated number of 300 children of school age, 222 were given medical examinations in the 14 schools of the county. Ninety-seven parents attended the conferences. Children were selected for examination by teachers on the basis of known individual health problems. Of these children, 175 were vaccinated against smallpox and 96 received immunizations against diphtheria. At the same time 77 infants and children of preschool age were given medical examinations and immunized.

The group from the department participated in health educational activities and demonstrations in the schools, and took part in a panel discussion at a meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association and Rotary Club.

CLINICS FOR HARD-OF-HEARING CHILDREN

Under a program recently inaugurated, diagnostic clinics for hard-of-hearing children were held in Santa Barbara and Tulare counties during May. Children were given careful examinations by qualified otologists, diagnoses made and recommendations given for future treatment. These clinics are established as in integral part of the program in local health departments. As proper local arrangements can be made, additional clinics will be established.

DOCTOR NELSON TO HEAD VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL INSTITUTE

The University of California at Los Angeles has announced that Dr. Nels A. Nelson, Venereal Disease Control Officer of the Maryland State Department of Public Health, will be in charge of the Institute on Community Control of Venereal Diseases, which will be held on the Los Angeles campus of the university for three weeks beginning July 17th.

Dr. Nelson, who is Associate in Venereal Diseases, School of Hygiene and Public Health, The Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, is nationally known.

The institute will be open to public health workers, nurses, teachers and other interested individuals. The tuition fee is $17.50 and the institute carries three units of credit. Medical nursing and social aspects of the control problem will be considered.

Inquiries relative to the institute should be addressed to the Director of Summer Sessions, University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles 24, California.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA OPENS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The first school of public health west of the Mississippi River has been established on the Berkeley campus of the University of California with Dr. Walter H. Brown, Chairman of the University's Department of Hygiene, as Acting Dean. The school was set up by the Board of Regents after the passage of a bill in the 1943 Session of the Legislature to provide funds for the purpose. The wartime demand for well-trained personnel to fill the depleted staffs of local health officers in California and other western States called for the early organization of the school.

The new activities involved are organized as a university-wide undertaking, using the services of other schools and departments, including the fields of medicine, medical research, education, nursing, home economics and sanitary engineering. The Department of Hygiene of the University will be renamed the Department of Public Health and will function as a part of the school.

Provision for courses and curricula for both graduates and undergraduates is under consideration. Plans will be developed for the graduate training of health officers, epidemiologists, public health engineers, industrial hygienists and other specialists.

The first official activity of the new school is a special training course for sanitarians, which is now being conducted on the Berkeley campus.

ALAMEDA COUNTY MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT REPORTS

The Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District—Harold F. Gray, Engineer—has issued its report for the calendar year 1943. War conditions have made it impossible to undertake new work or research. Activities were limited to routine control and maintenance. There is hope, however, that there may be an expansion of activities in 1944. The year 1943 has brought direct cooperation with the military forces. Because of the fact that Alameda County is an important war area, the same plan must follow for the duration.

Wartime activities have rendered necessary many adjustments in operation. The engineer devoted a large part of his time to the teaching of Navy Medical Corps officers, Army civilian engineers and other personnel. His special knowledge and experience have been called upon frequently to advise or instruct individual officers, or groups.

Some difficulties because of manpower shortage were encountered during the year. The district succeeded in its primary objectives, which were to prevent any interference with military or war production operations because of mosquito prevalence, to minimize annoyance to the civilian population and to keep its operating organization together in a period of considerable difficulty.

BIRTHS ADD TO STATE'S POPULATION

In the past five years no less than 667,305 births have been registered in California. During this same period there were 411,130 deaths recorded. The gain in population of this State through excess births over deaths during this five-year period is 256,175. During the past two years the increase in the birth rate has been outstanding but there has been no corresponding increase in the death rate. Health conditions, in general, have been maintained at a high level and the excess of births over deaths indicates that the State's population is being increased, not alone through the migration of people from other States. The following tables show the number of births and deaths registered in California annually from 1939-1943:

Year	*Births*	*Deaths*
1939	103,605	77,083
1940	112,287	80,293
1941	125,190	81,627
1942	153,120	85,041
1943	173,103	87,086
	667,305	411,130

A man should keep his friendships in constant repair.—Samuel Johnson.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID MIST FROM ALUMINUM CLEANING

It is recognized that, with the resumption of peacetime conditions there will be greatly increased use of aluminum in the fabrication of such materials as lockers, filing cases, metal furniture, and other products that will doubtless be fabricated by means of spot welding. Since aluminum to be spot welded must have a chemically clean surface, the most effective means of producing such a surface is through the use of hydrofluoric acid. Unfortunately, this acid is extremely dangerous since burns produced by it are extremely difficult to heal. Furthermore, mists from this acid irritate the respiratory tract.

Protective clothing is adequate for the protection of the body of workmen but the prevention of inhalation of invisible mist requires careful technical study. The department is undertaking a careful investigation into this hazard in order that methods of control may be determined.

NEW DRINKING WATER STANDARDS APPLIED

The United States Public Health Service has issued new standards for drinking water supplies, applicable to those supplies that are used on common carriers. Since about 80 public water systems of California are involved, the department discussed these standards and their observance with the operators of all water systems in California whose standards might be affected.

CALIFORNIA'S MORTALITY IN 1943

There were 89,517 deaths registered in California last year with a death rate of 11.3 per 1,000 population. This rate is based upon the population estimate of the California Taxpayers Association for 1943 with adjustment made to the midyear.

The leading cause of death was diseases of the heart and circulatory system, with 30,322 deaths from this cause. The second leading cause of death was cancer, with 11,094 such deaths registered, followed by deaths from external causes, 7,991; diseases of the nervous system, 7,767; nephritis, 4,490; diseases of the digestive system, 4,458; pneumonia, all forms, 4,434; general diseases, 3,684; tuberculosis, all forms, 3,878; diseases peculiar to early infancy, 3,123; suicides, 1,256; venereal diseases, 1,136.

Out of a total of 89,517 deaths registered last year, 34,717 were in Los Angeles County; 9,873 in San Francisco; 7,061 in Alameda County; 4,150 in San Diego County; 2,526 in Santa Clara County; 2,396 in San Bernardino County; 2,381 in Sacramento County; 2,124 in San Joaquin County; 1,871 in Fresno County; and 1,336 in Kern County.

The total deaths registered in the larger cities were as follows: Los Angeles, 19,563; San Francisco, 9,873; Oakland, 4,345; San Diego, 3,034; Long Beach, 2,080; Sacramento, 2,017; Pasadena, 1,196; Glendale, 1,174; Fresno, 1,068; Berkeley, 864; San Jose, 673.

Deaths by place of residence, not including residents of California who died in other states or territories, totaled 87,086 with a death rate of 11.0 per 1,000 population.

Out of a total of 89,517 deaths registered last year, 52,715 were in males and 36,800 in females.

By races, registered deaths were as follows: White, 81,075; Mexican, 4,561; Negro, 2,470; Chinese, 579; Indians, 316; Filipino, 215; Japanese, 182; other, 119.

By age groups, deaths in 1943 are grouped as follows:

Less than 1 year	5,981
1 — 4 years	1,096
5 —14 years	1,040
15—24 years	3,127
25—34 years	3,782
35—44 years	6,032
45—54 years	10,527
55—64 years	16,014
65 and over	41,918

Deaths by cause groups in California in 1943 were as follows:

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	14
Malaria	6
Smallpox	--
Measles	29
Scarlet fever	13
Whooping cough	105
Diphtheria	91
Influenza	454
Dysentery	71
Poliomyelitis, acute	171
Encephalitis, lethargic	63
Meningococcus meningitis	189
Tuberculosis of the lungs	3,498
Other tuberculosis	380
Venereal diseases	1,136
Other general epidemic diseases	275
Cancer	11,094
Other general diseases	3,684
Diseases of the nervous system	7,767
Diseases of the circulatory system	30,322
Pneumonia, all	4,434
Other diseases of respiratory system	905
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	515
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	118
Other diseases of digestive system	4,458
Nephritis	4,490
Other non-venereal genito-urinary diseases	1,027
Puerperal state	358
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	52
Diseases of bones, organs of locomotion	45
Congenital malformations	945
Diseases peculiar to early infancy	3,123
Senility	299
Suicides	1,256
Other external causes	7,991
Ill-defined and unknown	139

STATE GUARDS AGAINST MALARIA

As yet there is no reason to believe that tropical malaria may gain a foothold in California, although sporadic cases are almost certain to occur. Steps are being taken to extend and strengthen the program for control of malaria-bearing mosquitoes in California. For practical purposes, the area that might be regarded as potentially dangerous is in the great valleys of the State from Shasta to Kern.

The continued return of service men who are ill of malaria increases the case rate for this disease to a certain extent but the rate among civilians is only slightly higher than the minimum for the past 20 years. In fact, the malaria case rate for California at the present times does not compare with the rates that accompanied the influx of individuals from the southern States a few years ago. Nevertheless, the department will maintain a close watch over the trend of malaria in California lest the continued influx of cases in service men from Pacific war zones should promote an increase in the prevalence of the disease.

RABIES UNDER CONTROL

The department investigated rabies in animals of Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, and Riverside counties. The disease has almost entirely disappeared in Fresno County through the activities of a rabies control officer in the enforcement of a local ordinance. Stray dogs in Kern County are being picked up and destroyed and many dogs are vaccinated. In Burbank, Los Angeles County is enforcing control measures with good results. Many loose dogs are seen in Monterey County where several cases of animal rabies were reported in the area under quarantine. Arrangements have been made for the more rigid enforcement of the State quarantine now effective in this area. In the Beaumont area of Riverside County the situation is under control, as no cases have been reported for several weeks.

RODENT CONTROL ON GARBAGE DUMPS

The department, during April, investigated 60 garbage dumps scattered throughout the State and it was determined that rodent control measures are now in effect on most of them. Most dumps are thoroughly burned over or covered with earth. Special assistance was given to the officials of Richmond in conducting poisoning and trapping operations in the area surrounding the city garbage dump. Rat trapping operations were conducted by State field units in 15 communities of the State.

IMPORTED BRANDIES ARE QUARANTINED

In a routine inspection of the premises of a Los Angeles wholesale liquor dealer, particles of glass were discovered in a bottle of imported brandy. Upon examination of other brands it was found that practically all imported Portuguese brandies and several of Spanish origin were contaminated. After two weeks of intensive activities, imported brandy valued at $6,000,000 and involving more than 30 brands was placed under quarantine. Every dealer, broker, liquor wholesale dealer or importer, as well as large retail outlets, were advised to remove the contaminated liquors from their stocks. The greater quantities of these products are still under bond in warehouses awaiting duty and tax payment.

Under normal conditions imported brandies would be shipped to this Country in bulk and bottled here, but the present glass shortage has led to the importation of the bottled product. It would appear, however, that the shortage of many chemicals in Europe will probably hinder the production of suitable glass containers until the war is ended.

It is presumed that the contamination of the product is due to the production of defective bottles, the improper blowing or cleaning of bottles prior to filling, improper filling and corking, and a lack of filtering of the brandy itself.

The excessive amount of slivers and fragments of glass, straw, hair, insects and debris made this drastic action necessary.

NONRESIDENT TUBERCULOSIS IN CALIFORNIA

A survey conducted by the department shows that a minimum of 800 cases of tuberculosis in people who have lived in California for less than one year was reported during 1943. Of these, approximately 100 are receiving care in county institutions, 50 have been returned to their home States and at least 100 more such patients are in need of hospital care. The data were gathered at the request of the Public Health Service with the possibility of obtaining Federal subsidies for the care and treatment of those nonresidents who work in war industries and members of their immediate families.

TRICHINOSIS IN SHEEP HERDERS

An outbreak of trichinosis among six sheep herders in Fresno County was investigated during April. Three hogs had been slaughtered and some of the meat was made into sausage, which was the source of the cases.

CADMIUM FUME HAZARD

It was determined recently by the department that workers in plane and ship construction frequently weld cadmium plated articles under the impression that they are galvanized, with the result that the cadmium fumes produce systemic poisoning. Examination of the materials involved showed that they were cadmium plated and, in order to evaluate the welder's exposure to cadmium fumes, air samples representing the worker's breathing zone were collected and examined.

It was determined that, although not generally recognized, atmospheric cadmium is dangerous. Both worker and management are completely unaware that they are dealing with articles containing cadmium. This makes it apparent that some form of adequate warning to those who heat, weld, burn or grind cadmium-containing materials is necessary. Conferences were held with electroplaters to determine a method by which cadmium plated articles may be labeled so that welders may know of the hazard involved. In this way, the individual worker as well as the management will be forewarned of the potential hazard involved.

By using local exhaust ventilation of the type usually recommended for welding operations, the concentration of atmospheric cadmium in the worker's breathing zone can be reduced to an insignificant trace.

MOST VENEREAL DISEASES IN WHITE RACE

An analysis of venereal disease morbidity during March indicates that 51.3 per cent of all primary and secondary syphilis was in the white population; 35.4 among negroes; and 13.3 per cent in other races. The white population accounted for 67.8 per cent of gonorrhea reported during March; colored people, 25 per cent; and other races, 7.2 per cent.

It is apparent that the educational programs conducted among colored troops and among the colored people of California are producing results in both case finding and case holding.

MORBIDITY REPORT MAY, 1944

Reportable diseases	Week ending					Total cases	5-yr. median	Total cases
	5-6	5-13	5-20	5-27	6-3	May	May	Jan.-May, inc.
Amebiasis (Amoebic Dysentery)	-----	-----	2	-----	2	4	-----	27
Anthrax	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7
Botulism	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chancroid	5	3	3	11	4	26	-----	155
Chickenpox (Varicella)	1,173	1,156	1,143	959	852	5,283	4,674	24,119
Cholera, Asiatic	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Coccidioidal granuloma	-----	1	-----	2	-----	3	-----	11
Conjunctivitis—acute infectious of the newborn (Ophthalmia Neonatorum)	-----	2	3	1	1	7	-----	20
Dengue	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Diphtheria	26	18	20	19	21	104	62	565
Dysentery, bacillary	10	4	19	3	4	40	-----	147
Encephalitis, infectious	1	-----	1	-----	2	4	-----	25
Epidemic diarrhea of the newborn	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6
Epilepsy	20	18	36	23	43	140	-----	621
Food poisoning	1	68	6	4	1	80	-----	358
German measles (Rubella)	853	864	805	677	560	3,759	-----	12,026
Glanders	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gonococcus infection	375	366	361	366	316	1,784	1,116	7,521
Granuloma inguinale	-----	1	-----	1	-----	2	-----	10
Influenza, epidemic	24	37	49	12	22	144	237	10,718
Jaundice, infectious	8	5	1	10	5	29	-----	168
Leprosy	1	-----	-----	-----	1	2	-----	3
Lymphogranuloma venereum (lymphopathia venereum, lymphogranuloma inguinale)	4	1	2	5	1	13	-----	101
Malaria	3	4	1	2	2	12	15	43
Measles (Rubeola)	3,941	4,841	4,772	4,038	3,510	21,102	4,131	51,802
Meningitis, meningococcic	15	22	15	14	13	79	8	605
Mumps (Parotitis)	1,030	1,236	1,154	926	1,268	5,614	3,609	20,630
Paratyphoid fever, A and B	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	23
Plague	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pneumonia, infectious	57	70	52	46	90	315	236	2,395
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior	2	7	8	5	6	28	29	109
Psittacosis	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rabies, human	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Rabies, animal	30	27	21	8	17	103	56	465
Relapsing fever	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rheumatic fever	16	15	16	15	26	88	-----	232
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Scarlet fever	211	232	231	211	225	1,110	591	5,744
Septic sore throat, epidemic	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Smallpox (variola)	1	3	1	-----	-----	5	2	20
Syphilis	622	617	599	645	506	2,989	2,153	11,619
Tetanus	1	-----	2	1	1	5	-----	16
Trachoma	3	-----	1	-----	-----	4	-----	55
Trichinosis	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	23
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	160	171	141	151	163	786	631	3,379
Tuberculosis, other forms	4	10	12	6	9	41	46	184
Tularemia	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Typhoid fever	5	19	27	20	10	81	16	137
Typhus fever	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	5
Undulant fever (Brucellosis)	8	3	5	6	7	29	19	100
Whooping cough (Pertussis)	96	115	118	109	124	562	2,221	2,063
Yellow fever	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
						44,380		156,259

PREVENTION OF STREAM POLLUTION

A survey of creeks that thread through the cities bordering on the San Francisco Bay in Berkeley, Oakland and Marin County, was made in order to determine the extent of their pollution and its effect upon the populous areas through which they flow. Some of the creeks were found to be full of sewage and steps are being taken to remove any insanitary conditions that may be encountered in such streams.

America's future will be determined by the home and the school. The child becomes largely what it is taught, hence we must watch what we teach it, and how we live before it.—Jane Addams.

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